

Daily Democrat.

OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year	\$5.00
Six Months	3.00
Three Months	1.50
One Month	.50

No subscription taken for less than one month.

Subscribers, whose papers were discontinued by the mail facilities were cut off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by sending to the office where they were discontinued and where they will be forwarded for the time paid for.

The Right of Secession.
Blackwood's Magazine turns up an advocate of this right. We have some toleration its advocates, for the right of secession is a pet theory of our own. A voluntary association of States, held together by mutual friendship and interest, with no coercion, was a charming spectacle, and a plausible consideration of policy commended it. No State could fear inability of oppression, for the remedy was in its hands; hence no secession could really take place. Its exercise would be at least until the evil to be escaped.

It is an error to say that this is a Constitutional right. The Constitution has nothing to do with it. The point is, that the States did not surrender the right to resume the powers granted to the Federal Government, or to free themselves from the restraints imposed upon them by the Federal Constitution.

To fortify this position, it is said that New York and Virginia expressly reserved the right in adopting the Federal Constitution. This last is plainly an error; they made no such reservation. The Constitution was adopted by those States without reservation and for ever. What has been quoted to the contrary is a mere outside assertion of the right of revolution, as it is affirmed in the declaration of independence.

It is an error to affirm that the powers granted away can be resumed; that the power to resume by the States is not surrendered in the Federal Constitution.

Read the following clause:
"This Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, which shall be made, under the authority of the States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereunto, in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

There is a plain surrender of the power of State by any act to get away from the Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States.

It is idle to tell us that a State convention can pass an ordinance nullifying this power of the Constitution and laws of the United States. An ordinance is only a part of the organic law or Constitution of a State, and anything in it does not exclude this provision of the Federal Constitution.

Let us look at the absurdities that this theory would lead to in practice. Under the Constitution has grown up vast interests, rights vested by generations. This the framers of our Government could not fail to foresee. Is it not marvelous that they could make no provision for a contemplated contingency; that they should leave provisions to adjust the rights of the parties? This is certainly the grossest oversight that a body of men could have committed.

The framers of the Constitution provided complete form of Government with all its checks and balances. They provided two Houses of Congress; and that a bill to become law must pass the order of both bodies, preventing, too, that bodies shall be chosen in different ways. Then a President, chosen in a different way from either House, was given, yet power to arrest, or to provide, or to unconstitutionally legislate. In addition to all these safeguards, a judiciary is provided to revise any law of Congress and nullify it if it is unconstitutional. What is the use of all this machinery if a State can at any time protect itself by a withdrawal from the Union? One body was enough for a mere league. There was one body only under the articles of confederation. All the rest is but cumbersome, ridiculous machinery. What do we want with such means to protect constitutional rights when each State has full power to protect itself?

In the debates on the adoption of the Constitution by the States, the objectors dwelt on the dangers of centralization. How easy could its friends have replied, that if a State did not like it at any time, it could leave at discretion. This would have been a conclusive reply to all the objections that were made. Nobody made such a reply, nor was it noticed at all that this was an experiment to be continued at the discretion of the parties. Certainly our fathers had no idea of such a theory.

The States proposed several amendments, which were adopted; one was careful to state that the powers not granted to the Federal Government were reserved to the States &c. What was the use of it, indeed, he States reserved all their power at last, and could resume it at pleasure? Other amendments were adopted to guard carefully important rights in the States, by restricting positively the powers of this Federal Government. Why all this ridiculous care to guard against power that they could at any time at discretion escape from?

If this right of secession be a State right, its exercise is at a State's discretion, and the manner of it is also at a State's discretion. There is no restraint upon it. A State may go out of the Union by a convention, by an act of her Legislature, or by the proclamation of her Governor, or by nullifying a law of the United States. We ought to have a tribunal to decide when a State was in the Union and when out of it. Perhaps a State might find itself out without knowing it.

Finally, the whole conduct of this Federal Government and of our people has been ridiculous, if this theory be correct. Our statesmen have certainly not understood what they were about. We have been acquiring territory, at vast expense of treasure and blood, and admitting States out of it, as we thought, into the Union; but, in fact, we have been making little independent nations, who can at any time set up for themselves and scorn their benefactors. The advocates of the theory have been anxious to purchase Cuba for two hundred millions, when, according to their theory, Cuba could next day set up for independence, and sell themselves to some other power.

Even now, in the hour of battle, a State might withdraw her troops from the field, in the face of the enemy, and sacrifice her allies, by her sovereign right to secede at her own discretion.

It is marvelous that a magazine of the conservative sort, tenacious of the Divine right almost of Governments, should allow its hatred of the United States to carry it into a theory inconsistent with any stable government.

So!—It has been stated, we think, that the Indian outbreak and massacre of women and children in Minnesota was the indirect if not the positive work of the rebel leaders. Monstrous as this assertion is, it is true by their own confession. The proof is in the following paragraph, which we cut from the Richmond Dispatch, of the 24th ult.:

As We Expected.—The Yankees are about to send their army, captured at Harper's Ferry, against the Indians. Has the Government no means of retaliation for such a breach of faith?

The Richmond Dispatch has said a great many silly things, and this may be one of them. Still these rebels have employed savages in this war. If they have armed the savage on the frontier to murder and destroy, in Indian style, they have added the last blow to their crimes.

We learn that a rebel force of 8,000 men was at Hardinsville, on the Shelbyville and Lexington turnpike, Thursday. All the rebels that were at Shelbyville joined this force, and are supposed to be led by Stevenson, who commanded the rebel force at Cumberland Gap. It is also reported that Gen. Bragg is in Lexington, though his forces are not with him.

Let all the people obey the Constitution, says a contemporary. Well, let them obey if they will; make them obey if they will not. Let Abraham Lincoln set a better example of obedience to it than he has done lately.

EXTRAORDINARY PENETRATION OF ARMOR.—During the past week we have had a constant succession of visitors calling on our office to see some iron plates penetrated by a steel bolt which was driven through the plates by being discharged from a gun; and a great deal of wonder has been excited by the exhibition. There are twelve plates of boiler iron, each three-eighths of an inch in thickness, all pinned together by a bolt a little less than half an inch in diameter. The bolt weighs 7½ oz., and was fired from a gun of 42-inch diameter, with 24 oz. of powder. A similar bolt from the same gun passed through two plates, each 2½ inches in thickness. These plates still remain on the desk at our office, and may be seen by any one interested in such matters.

WE HAVE A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE GUN by which this extraordinary penetration was produced, but out of consideration for the interests of the naval service we refrain from publishing it at the present time.

AMMUNITION.—Some idea of the amount of ammunition required to supply an army such like Gen. McClellan's, during a heavy fight like that of Wednesday, may be gained from the fact that thirty-eight tons of ammunition were forwarded to Gen. McClellan from Washington, via Baltimore, Harpersburg and Hagerstown. An eye-witness of the battle states that he counted, at four different times during the day, the number of discharges from the Union artillery, and found that they were made at the rate of seventy-eight to the minute.

THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION provided complete form of Government with all its checks and balances. They provided two Houses of Congress; and that a bill to become law must pass the order of both bodies, preventing, too, that bodies shall be chosen in different ways. Then a President, chosen in a different way from either House, was given, yet power to arrest, or to provide, or to unconstitutionally legislate. In addition to all these safeguards, a judiciary is provided to revise any law of Congress and nullify it if it is unconstitutional.

What is the use of all this machinery if a State can at any time protect itself by a withdrawal from the Union? One body was enough for a mere league. There was one body only under the articles of confederation. All the rest is but cumbersome, ridiculous machinery. What do we want with such means to protect constitutional rights when each State has full power to protect itself?

In the debates on the adoption of the Constitution by the States, the objectors dwelt on the dangers of centralization. How easy could its friends have replied, that if a State did not like it at any time, it could leave at discretion. This would have been a conclusive reply to all the objections that were made. Nobody made such a reply, nor was it noticed at all that this was an experiment to be continued at the discretion of the parties. Certainly our fathers had no idea of such a theory.

The States proposed several amendments, which were adopted; one was careful to state that the powers not granted to the Federal Government were reserved to the States &c. What was the use of it, indeed, he States reserved all their power at last, and could resume it at pleasure? Other amendments were adopted to guard carefully important rights in the States, by restricting positively the powers of this Federal Government. Why all this ridiculous care to guard against power that they could at any time at discretion escape from?

If this right of secession be a State right, its exercise is at a State's discretion, and the manner of it is also at a State's discretion. There is no restraint upon it. A State may go out of the Union by a convention, by an act of her Legislature, or by the proclamation of her Governor, or by nullifying a law of the United States. We ought to have a tribunal to decide when a State was in the Union and when out of it. Perhaps a State might find itself out without knowing it.

Finally, the whole conduct of this Federal Government and of our people has been ridiculous, if this theory be correct. Our statesmen have certainly not understood what they were about. We have been acquiring territory, at vast expense of treasure and blood, and admitting States out of it, as we thought, into the Union; but, in fact, we have been making little independent nations, who can at any time set up for themselves and scorn their benefactors. The advocates of the theory have been anxious to purchase Cuba for two hundred millions, when, according to their theory, Cuba could next day set up for independence, and sell themselves to some other power.

Even now, in the hour of battle, a State might withdraw her troops from the field, in the face of the enemy, and sacrifice her allies, by her sovereign right to secede at her own discretion.

It is marvelous that a magazine of the conservative sort, tenacious of the Divine right almost of Governments, should allow its hatred of the United States to carry it into a theory inconsistent with any stable government.

So!—It has been stated, we think, that the Indian outbreak and massacre of women and children in Minnesota was the indirect if not the positive work of the rebel leaders. Monstrous as this assertion is, it is true by their own confession. The proof is in the following paragraph, which we cut from the Richmond Dispatch, of the 24th ult.:

As We Expected.—The Yankees are about to send their army, captured at Harper's Ferry, against the Indians. Has the Government no means of retaliation for such a breach of faith?

The Richmond Dispatch has said a great many silly things, and this may be one of them. Still these rebels have employed savages in this war. If they have armed the savage on the frontier to murder and destroy, in Indian style, they have added the last blow to their crimes.

An English Opinion of Our Navy.
The London Daily News copies the elaborate account of the growth and present condition of the United States navy which appeared some weeks since in the columns of the Evening Post, and prefaces it with the following observations: "The energy of our Navy Department."

"Bursting as the rebel war did upon the United States, when the Government was utterly unprepared with officers and organization for so large a war, the navy has since since got together and brought into action at such long distances would have commanded the respect of Wellington, or of the first Bonaparte. Troops, hastily drilled, could only be hurried into the field, armed with smooth-bore and muzzle-loading rifles, and collected together; for there has been little time to judge of new inventions, or to get up large manufactures for them. But compare the time in which the Federal Government has got out, and the navy has since since got together and brought into action at such long distances would have commanded the respect of Wellington, or of the first Bonaparte. Troops, hastily drilled, could only be hurried into the field, armed with smooth-bore and muzzle-loading rifles, and collected together; for there has been little time to judge of new inventions, or to get up large manufactures for them.

The Richmond Dispatch has said a great many silly things, and this may be one of them. Still these rebels have employed savages in this war. If they have armed the savage on the frontier to murder and destroy, in Indian style, they have added the last blow to their crimes.

WE LEARN THAT A REBEL FORCE OF 8,000 men was at Hardinsville, on the Shelbyville and Lexington turnpike, Thursday. All the rebels that were at Shelbyville joined this force, and are supposed to be led by Stevenson, who commanded the rebel force at Cumberland Gap. It is also reported that Gen. Bragg is in Lexington, though his forces are not with him.

LET ALL THE PEOPLE OBEY THE CONSTITUTION, says a contemporary. Well, let them obey if they will; make them obey if they will not. Let Abraham Lincoln set a better example of obedience to it than he has done lately.

EXTRAORDINARY PENETRATION OF ARMOR.—During the past week we have had a constant succession of visitors calling on our office to see some iron plates penetrated by a steel bolt which was driven through the plates by being discharged from a gun; and a great deal of wonder has been excited by the exhibition. There are twelve plates of boiler iron, each three-eighths of an inch in thickness, all pinned together by a bolt a little less than half an inch in diameter. The bolt weighs 7½ oz., and was fired from a gun of 42-inch diameter, with 24 oz. of powder. A similar bolt from the same gun passed through two plates, each 2½ inches in thickness. These plates still remain on the desk at our office, and may be seen by any one interested in such matters.

WE HAVE A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE GUN by which this extraordinary penetration was produced, but out of consideration for the interests of the naval service we refrain from publishing it at the present time.

AMMUNITION.—Some idea of the amount of ammunition required to supply an army such like Gen. McClellan's, during a heavy fight like that of Wednesday, may be gained from the fact that thirty-eight tons of ammunition were forwarded to Gen. McClellan from Washington, via Baltimore, Harpersburg and Hagerstown. An eye-witness of the battle states that he counted, at four different times during the day, the number of discharges from the Union artillery, and found that they were made at the rate of seventy-eight to the minute.

THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION provided complete form of Government with all its checks and balances. They provided two Houses of Congress; and that a bill to become law must pass the order of both bodies, preventing, too, that bodies shall be chosen in different ways. Then a President, chosen in a different way from either House, was given, yet power to arrest, or to provide, or to unconstitutionally legislate. In addition to all these safeguards, a judiciary is provided to revise any law of Congress and nullify it if it is unconstitutional.

What is the use of all this machinery if a State can at any time protect itself by a withdrawal from the Union? One body was enough for a mere league. There was one body only under the articles of confederation. All the rest is but cumbersome, ridiculous machinery. What do we want with such means to protect constitutional rights when each State has full power to protect itself?

In the debates on the adoption of the Constitution by the States, the objectors dwelt on the dangers of centralization. How easy could its friends have replied, that if a State did not like it at any time, it could leave at discretion. This would have been a conclusive reply to all the objections that were made. Nobody made such a reply, nor was it noticed at all that this was an experiment to be continued at the discretion of the parties. Certainly our fathers had no idea of such a theory.

The States proposed several amendments, which were adopted; one was careful to state that the powers not granted to the Federal Government were reserved to the States &c. What was the use of it, indeed, he States reserved all their power at last, and could resume it at pleasure? Other amendments were adopted to guard carefully important rights in the States, by restricting positively the powers of this Federal Government. Why all this ridiculous care to guard against power that they could at any time at discretion escape from?

If this right of secession be a State right, its exercise is at a State's discretion, and the manner of it is also at a State's discretion. There is no restraint upon it. A State may go out of the Union by a convention, by an act of her Legislature, or by the proclamation of her Governor, or by nullifying a law of the United States. We ought to have a tribunal to decide when a State was in the Union and when out of it. Perhaps a State might find itself out without knowing it.

Finally, the whole conduct of this Federal Government and of our people has been ridiculous, if this theory be correct. Our statesmen have certainly not understood what they were about. We have been acquiring territory, at vast expense of treasure and blood, and admitting States out of it, as we thought, into the Union; but, in fact, we have been making little independent nations, who can at any time set up for themselves and scorn their benefactors. The advocates of the theory have been anxious to purchase Cuba for two hundred millions, when, according to their theory, Cuba could next day set up for independence, and sell themselves to some other power.

Even now, in the hour of battle, a State might withdraw her troops from the field, in the face of the enemy, and sacrifice her allies, by her sovereign right to secede at her own discretion.

It is marvelous that a magazine of the conservative sort, tenacious of the Divine right almost of Governments, should allow its hatred of the United States to carry it into a theory inconsistent with any stable government.

So!—It has been stated, we think, that the Indian outbreak and massacre of women and children in Minnesota was the indirect if not the positive work of the rebel leaders. Monstrous as this assertion is, it is true by their own confession. The proof is in the following paragraph, which we cut from the Richmond Dispatch, of the 24th ult.:

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 2, 1862.

Present—G. W. Ronald, President, and all the members, except Messrs. Herbert, Kierck, and Kinkaid.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A message was read from the Mayor, asking that Thos. McElvogue be reinstated as policeman, when, on motion of Mr. Baxter, he was confirmed as policeman.

The City Engineer recommended the removal of the coal scales from the wharf at First street, which was referred to the Committee on the Board of Aldermen to prepare and recurb the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on both sides of Walnut, from Seventh to Eighth streets, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Ronald, and Messrs. Armstrong, Baxter, Crow, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Rubel, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett, Tucker and Twyman—13.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect two Directors in the Water Company, and six Directors in Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.
The two boards having assembled, W. B. Beckspack and Wm. Kendrick were elected Directors of the Water Company. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. P. Quigley and James Speed were elected Directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the joint session terminated.

SEPARATE SESSION.
A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a joint session this evening

